

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1877.

日二十月八年丑丁

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, R. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—Sutton, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., 2, Queen's Road, Hong Kong, LAM, CRAWFORD & Co., and KILLY & WATSON, Manilla, C. BERNARD & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TORIN, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, J. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.
Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the Year 1876, and for the half year ending 30th June, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. MOORE, Act. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 12, 1877. se26

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be paid to the Person who finds Two Thin GOLD RINGS, (of no value to any one but the Owner), and Returns them to the Comptroller of DOVOLOS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 17, 1877.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS, Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr YAT JACK, at 30, King Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. se19

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present five-yearly lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. se1

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMERS of this COMPANY will be despatched from this Port in future at 12 o'clock Noon, instead of 3 p.m. as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 14, 1877. se21

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

NOTICE.

MR. A. HAHN begs leave to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally of Hongkong, that, by special request, he has now OPENED his ESTABLISHMENT in this Colony at WANCHAI, in the Premises lately occupied by the American Consul.

Mr HAHN trusts to be favored with the continued Patronage of the public, as he has lately received a NEW STOCK of REPAIRING MATERIALS, all of the best qualities, from England, France and Germany. Inspection invited.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877. oc7

PIANOS and any other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED.
PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or Occasionally.
PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDWIG and RUMER, Zeitz—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the Undersigned.
Orders from any of the Outposts in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed:
Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUFF & Co.
A. HAHN.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.
RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, August 20, 1877. se20

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.
Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf, Hongkong, July 15, 1876.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ALEXANDER OLIVE.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tigre, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits, only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes, Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

AH YON, SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West. SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET, NOS. 4, and 5, PEH-LI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE in CAIRNE Road, at present in the occupation of H. DU PONT, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to JOHN JACK, East Point.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Offices No. 1, D'Agular Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOVOLOS LAPRAIK & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street. The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIPP.

"Bianco Villa," Pok-foodum, Furnished. Houses Nos. 8 and 9, Poddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. HAVE FOR SALE, EX STEAMSHIPS "YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR," "CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

NEW SEASON'S (MAY) BUTTER.

The First Shipment of Butter & Co's Celebrated Cornish DANISH BUTTER. In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb. In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb. In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of CROSS & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, and American Family MESS STORES,—As per their JULY PRICE LIST.

(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4. California KNEE BOOTS. Dawson's Best London made GENTLEMAN'S BOOTS. HORSE BLANKETS. Central and Fire CARTRIDGE CASES. Gun-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS. BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS. ROCKETTS and BLUE LIGHTS. HOT'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARRER LINES.

FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions. INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and Insertion of all Sizes. INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DELIVERY and SUCTION HOSE. Cabin Suspension LAMPS. Cabin CANDLESTICKS. FENDERS and FIRE IRONS. JAPANESE TOILET SETS. CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLESTICKS.

WATER FILTERS. Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.

A Fine Assortment of DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY, BOOKS. NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

DE SOUZA & Co's DATE BLOCK FOR 1878, CONTAINING ENGLISH & CHINESE DATES, &c.

IS NOW READY.

Price, 70 Cents.

A liberal allowance will be made for 10 or more Copies.

Hongkong, September 17, 1877. ocl

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co's Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.

WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. WE have been appointed AGENTS for the GERMANIC LLOYD, GERMAN and INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY for the CLASIFICATION OF SHIPS.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877. ocl1

NOTICE.

MR. F. W. HAGEDORN has CEASED to be a Partner in our Firm here and in China.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 1, 1877. ocl

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPARD and Mr M. W. GREGG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm for Procurement at Foochow, and Mr F. F. EWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877. del

NOTICE.

MR. F. O. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm for Procurement.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; BEAUTIFUL WATER-COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from T. SHURRAFFALY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd Instant, at his Residence, No. 27, Wellington Street, at 2 p.m.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of: Walnut and Satin-covered Couches and Chairs, Blackwood Marble-top Tables, a nice Collection of Water-Colours, Engravings, and Chromos, Carpeting, Marble Clocks, a Large Statuette ("Venus"), with Glass Shade, Bagatelle Table, Side Tables, Pier Glasses, Lining Table and Chairs, Whatnots, Sideboard, Complete Dinner and Dessert Services, Glass and Plated-ware. BEDROOM and OFFICE FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. GUEDES, Jr., Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 13, 1877. se22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

At a Date hereafter to be named,—The British Barque

"ALPHINGTON,"

of 326 Tons Register or of about 8,000 piculs Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyd's special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1856, Classed 12 years A. 1. at Lloyd's and continued in 1868 A. 1. for 8 years. She was Remotaled over Felt in London in July, 1875.

Terms:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, September 17, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW. The Steamship "YESSO,"

Capt. S. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 17, 1877. se19

FOR MANILA. The Steamship "ESMERALDA,"

Capt. TREBAUD, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.

Hongkong, September 12, 1877. se19

FOR SAIGON. The Steamship "GOLDEN HORN,"

Capt. GEORGE ALTON, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, at 6 p.m., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON, Charterer.

Hongkong, September 17, 1877. se20

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY. The British Steamer "CHINKIANG,"

Capt. W. ORR, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, September 17, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The S/S L. L. L. German Ship "GILAZA,"

JACZER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 10, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The S/S L. L. L. German Ship "JUBILEE,"

J. HARRIS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The S/S British Bark "ABERLADY," J. NICOLL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The S/S British Bark "GRANVILLE," HASTINGS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The S/S British Bark "JOHANNES," BUNJE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalary. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NIMROD, British barque, Capt. Clark. Captain.

ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson. Douglas Lapraik & Co.

ABERLADY, British barque, Capt. Nigoll. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BEEHIVE, German barque, Captain R. Heje. Melchers & Co.

VISCOUNT MAUDSLIFF, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. Wm. Wright. Borneo Co., Limited.

CRETEION, American ship, Captain W. Lull. Siemens & Co.

WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain Nielsen. Wm. Pustau & Co.

APPROPRIATE, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham. Wm. Pustau & Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain Schierloch. Eduard Schellhass & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "AMOI," G. H. Derwes, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 19th Instant, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, September 18, 1877. se19

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The British Steamship "STRATHAIRLY," will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 19th Instant, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, September 18, 1877. se19

NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the German Barque "EMMA" must be sent in to the Underwriter before 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1877. se19

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain THEBAUD, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Hongkong, September 18, 1877. se20

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "YANG-TSE," Comdt. RAPATTEL, will be despatched for SHANGHAI on THURSDAY, the 20th Inst., at Noon. H. DU POUY, Agent, Hongkong, September 18, 1877. se20

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. YANG-TSE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Yang-tse, from London; in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 2 p.m. TO-DAY, the 18th Instant, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 25th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DU POUY, Agent, Hongkong, September 18, 1877. se25

PRELIMINARY.

THE ROYAL BIJOU VARIETY TROUPE has arrived, and will Give a Select Performance at the CITY HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

Plan to be seen and Tickets obtained at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s. ADMISSION: Reserved Seats, £2. Unreserved Seats, 1s. Hongkong, September 18, 1877. se23

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will call by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Fray's Central, on FRIDAY,

the 21st September, 1877, at Noon, Kerosene Table and Hanging Lamps, Silk Umbrellas, Iron Padlocks, Paint and Scrubbing Brushes, Tools and Shoo Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Table Knives, Combs, Letter Paper, Pencils, Soles, &c., &c.

Also, 100 Short Enfield Rifles, Revolvers of various sizes, Muskets and Fowling Pieces, 600 16 gauge Central Fire Cartridges, unloaded.

25 cases pints Oregon Clider, 27 pieces Coloured Flannel. And, (On account of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company),

44 50-lb. bags California Flour. Terms of SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, September 18, 1877. se21

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Wharf, on FRIDAY,

the 21st September, 1877, at Noon, THE WOOD PADDLE STEAMER "CHANGPO,"

LATE "MINNA," Lately Refitted, and Ready to Steam. Length 63 feet, Beam 9 feet, Mean Draft of Water 2½ feet, Fitted with Two High Pressure Geared Engines of 8 H. P. Nominal, Cylinders 6 inches Diameter, Stroke 10 inches, and Cross-Tubed Boiler, adapted to burn Coal or Wood. Engines and Hull in Good Working Order.

2 Anchors and Chains, and about 3 tons Coals. Terms of SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot, with all faults and errors of description, to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, September 18, 1877. se21

Consulat de France A HONGKONG.

AVIS.

EN vertu d'une décision du Contre-Amiral Gouverneur et Commandant en chef, en date du 10 septembre 1877, il sera procédé le lundi 1er octobre prochain, à sept heures du matin, dans les bureaux du Receveur des Domaines de Saigon, rue Catinat, et par ses soins, la commissaire de la marine d'ancien représentant, à la vente aux enchères publiques de la coque doublée et chaudière en cuivre du vaisseau le "FLEURUS."

Le prix, augmenté de 5 pour cent pour tous frais, sera payé comptant. Les étrangers pourront prendre part à l'adjudication. Dès le 20 septembre courant, le public sera admis à visiter le bâtiment, sur une autorisation du Commandant de la marine. Saigon, le 10 septembre 1877.

[Translation.]

BY virtue of a Decree of the Rear Admiral, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cochinchina, dated September 10th, 1877:—

On MONDAY, 1st October next, at Seven o'clock in the morning, WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, at the Office of the Receveur des Domaines de Saigon, Rue Catinat, the Marine Commissaire being duly represented.

The Hull of the French Man-of-war "FLEURUS,"

Coppered and Copper Fastened. The purchase money, plus five per cent for all expenses, to be paid in cash. Foreigners will be permitted to purchase. The Public will be admitted to inspect the Vessel from the 20th September, by authority of the Commandant de la Marine. Saigon, 10th September, 1877.

大富浪沙總統南坊水陸軍民全權大臣官為曉示

等週知準以西本年十月初一號即南八月廿五早七點鐘

大船外押欄領地傳官座歌那街立行收價概許人領買

領買者所願現銅板名目被呂律現泊旋於榮棧地轉

示者不拘何人悉自便買凡欲知詳悉準于西九月初十日

自親觀看並詳與五畫提督總領事官指西九月初十日

降生壹千八百七十七年西九月九日

大富浪沙總統南坊水陸軍民全權大臣官為曉示

等週知準以西本年十月初一號即南八月廿五早七點鐘

大船外押欄領地傳官座歌那街立行收價概許人領買

領買者所願現銅板名目被呂律現泊旋於榮棧地轉

示者不拘何人悉自便買凡欲知詳悉準于西九月初十日

自親觀看並詳與五畫提督總領事官指西九月初十日

降生壹千八百七十七年西九月九日

大富浪沙總統南坊水陸軍民全權大臣官為曉示

等週知準以西本年十月初一號即南八月廿五早七點鐘

大船外押欄領地傳官座歌那街立行收價概許人領買

領買者所願現銅板名目被呂律現泊旋於榮棧地轉

示者不拘何人悉自便買凡欲知詳悉準于西九月初十日

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SHIPPING REPORTS.

The French steamer Yang-tse reports: On the 16th Sept. passed S. E. Venice, of London, bound South.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close:—

For NINGPO & SHANGHAI.—Per AMOI, at 8.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 19th inst.

For YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—Per STRATHAIRLY, at 9.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 19th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOI & FOOSHOW.—Per YESSO, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SHANGHAI.—Per YANGTSE, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 20th inst. Late letters received from 11.10 to 11.30, with 18 cents late fee.

For MANILA.—Per ESMERALDA, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 20th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SAIGON.—Per GOLDEN HORN, at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 20th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet CITY OF YOKO will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows, instead of as previously notified:—

11 a.m. Registry of Letters closes. 11.30 a.m. Post-Office closes.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET. The English Contract Packet LOMBARDY will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 22nd September.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping. 9 a.m.—Amoy leaves for Ningpo, &c. 10 a.m.—Strathairly leaves for Yokohama, &c. Noon.—Yessy leaves for Coast Ports.

Miscellaneous. Claims against the Emma must be sent in to the Agents before 3 p.m.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, September 20:— Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Noon.—Yang-tse leaves for Shanghai.

Noon.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila.

6 p.m.—Golden Horn leaves for Saigon.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

FRIDAY, September 21:— Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Noon.—Sale of Steamer Chang-Po, late (Minna).

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房.

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aromatic Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.40 p.m.

MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd Aug., at Dumbleton, Gloucestershire, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Allan, brother to the bridegroom, Clement Francis Romilly Allen, of Her Majesty's Consular Service, China, third son of the late Lamcelot Baugh Allen, of Dulwich, and of Clithero, Pembrokeshire, to Edith Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Wedgwood, Rector of Dumbleton.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1877.

His Excellency the Governor made a very eloquent and no doubt a very effective speech in the Council Chamber yesterday. Briefly stated the points of his remarks are as follows:—(1) instructions from Earl Carnarvon to review the question of prison discipline in Hongkong, and to make the proposition of placing the system on a sounder basis in future; (2) statistics to show that crime has been on the increase during the last ten years; (3) remarks in favour of a mixture of severe punishment and attempted reformation; (4) defence of the introduction of Chinese turnkeys into the gaol; (5) arguments against flogging on the back with the cat, and against flogging generally; (6) objections to branding and a proposal to abolish it; (7) advocacy of, and a proposal to adopt, the separate system with the prisoners in the Gaol. On these points we purpose making to-day merely a few notes.

The first subject dealt with by His Excellency was the instructions he had received from Earl Carnarvon "to review the whole question of prison discipline in Hongkong, and to make the proposition of placing the system on a sounder basis in future." Although most people here were totally unaware that our prison system was on an unsound basis, or that a Governor, fresh to Hongkong and China, was the best authority for reviewing and changing the existing methods of dealing with the

criminal population of the Colony, yet these are objections on which we have no wish to dwell at present. It is worth noting, however, that Lord Carnarvon makes no suggestions as to the nature of any changes to be introduced here; nor is Mr. Hennessy requested to do more than "make the proposition of placing the system on a sounder basis in future."

Upon the question of the increase of crime in the Colony, Mr. Hennessy was lavish both in eloquence and statistics. An appalling array of figures was produced to prove that crime in the Colony has been constantly increasing during the last ten years, and even the statements of Sir Arthur Kennedy were called in to the support of these figures. Curiosity prompted us to turn to the last report of Sir Arthur Kennedy to the Home Government that has reached us—his report dated August of last year. On the 24th of the month in question, Sir Arthur Kennedy writes as follows to Lord Carnarvon:—"The gaol is a model of cleanliness and good order, and though susceptible of various improvements, fully meets the requirements of the Colony. Crime has greatly decreased, and is generally of a trivial kind, and seldom undetected. The number of prisoners has decreased 50 per cent. within three years. A perusal of the statistical table at page 168 will prove interesting." In July last Mr. Hennessy wrote to Sir John Smale requesting to be favoured with any suggestions His Lordship might be able to offer in regard to flogging, and the following passage occurs at the end of Sir John's letter in reply:—"A sense of personal security has grown up in the community which prior to 1865 did not exist." We have made no search for statistics in the matter; our discovery of Sir Arthur Kennedy's statements arose from our having his report to hand at the moment, and Sir John Smale's remark appears in a blue book that His Excellency has just had printed. Presuming, however, it be true that the number of offences annually brought to the knowledge of the police in the Colony has been increasing during late years, we are inclined to attribute that fact more to the noted increase in the efficiency and vigilance of the police force, than to an increase in the offences actually committed on the Island. It must be evident to everyone that crime is far more likely to be detected here now than in the younger days of the Colony, when the police force was a wholly foreign one, badly organised, and notoriously inefficient. Certain it is that the feeling of security among the community was, as Sir John Smale says, never greater than at the close of Sir Arthur Kennedy's administration, and this in itself is one of the best proofs that crime has been thoroughly felt in check.

His Excellency next spoke in favour of a mixture of severe punishment and attempted reformation in gaol discipline. In the severity of punishment for those who seem determined to become regular "gaol-birds" we have every faith, and are par consequent advocates of flogging. There seems to us to be a slight incongruity in His Excellency's advocating severity of punishment in one breath, and deprecating all flogging in the next. As to the attempts at reformation to be inaugurated, we should like to hear something further of them, before expressing any opinion on the subject. Teaching the prisoners the way to earn their livelihood, and to defray the cost of their maintenance in prison, would be no doubt an unobjectionable system of reformation, provided it does not detract from the severity of the punishment, and make gaol life too agreeable for the prisoners, but if His Excellency imagines he can reduce the criminal population of this Colony by raising the "celestial" morals, providing him with a comfortable situation at \$6 per month, and pouring into him a dose of tenderness and compassion, we have a strong impression there will be a rather surprising number of interesting developments of Chinese character at La Chun Afook, and Wong Apo.

In regard to flogging His Excellency has already prohibited flogging on the back with the cat, and has evidently come here with the intention of abolishing flogging altogether. In the face of the report of Dr. Ayres, a medical man of experience in the East, the question of flogging Chinamen on the back unquestionably becomes one for grave consideration. The community here are, we presume, as humane as communities in England; indeed if education and intelligence promote humanity, the Europeans here should hold that quality in higher esteem than any community of equal numbers at Home; and nobody here wishes to see permanent injuries inflicted on a Chinaman, although even he, himself, has been guilty of the grossest soundness or the most brutal violence to others. Mr. Hennessy, however, did not refer to the fact that Dr. Ayres is a strong advocate of flogging; and that in his last annual report he went so far as to deplore the non-existence of a flogging act in the Colony; nor did His Excellency mention that both Sir John Smale and Mr. Justice Snowden had in July last written official documents to him expressing themselves in favour of flogging. Dr. Ayres says the prisoners may be flogged on the breech without fear of evil consequences. By all means, then, let them be flogged on the breech; nobody cares a straw where they are flogged, providing the punishment is sharp and the results not permanently injurious. That prisoners should be flogged on the breech and not on the back is, in any way, no argument against flogging.

Mr. Hennessy referred in rather glowing terms to his abolition of flogging in the Bahamas, and to a despatch that had been received from his predecessor there,

Governor Robinson, stating: "I am happy to state that crime continues to decline," and "I am very happy to say that I have not allowed a single case of flogging since I succeeded Mr. Hennessy in the Government." Here, again, we have made a somewhat singular discovery. Turning to the latest report in our possession from Governor Robinson, we find that on the 28th February last year he sent returns to Earl Carnarvon in which the number of prisoners in custody at the commencement of 1875 was stated to be 63, and at the commencement of 1876, 103, or nearly double as many as in the previous year. The daily average of prisoners also showed an increase of one on the average two years previously. The state of affairs thus disclosed in the Bahamas seems to indicate the advisability of returning to flogging.

The question of the introduction of the separate system in the prison is simply one of expense. No one can doubt its efficacy as a punishment, and the only point is, whether, after the large sums of money that have been already wasted in prison buildings and arrangements for the Colony, the community feels inclined to spend the considerable sum of money that the change proposed would necessitate. The advisability of branding on the cheek is also a question for individual opinion.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (Via Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

LONDON, 15th September, 1877.

News has been received that the Turkish troops have recovered three of the entrenched positions at Plevna, that were lost on the 11th instant. The Russian loss was enormous.

Suleiman Pasha has silenced the Russian batteries on Trajan's Road.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Entertainment at the Temperance Hall last evening was well attended. The programme as usual consisted of songs, recitations and selections of music, which were all much appreciated. The meeting separated shortly after 10 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Henderson was in the chair.

We some time ago suggested that the Committee of the City Hall would do well to bring the claims of this worthy public institution to the notice of the public in the form of a subscription list. This has been done, and lists are now lying at the Club at Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, and at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s. We trust that residents will respond to this reasonable appeal on the part of the Committee.

THE Band of the 28th Regiment will perform in the Public Gardens, the following programme to-morrow evening, commencing at 9 p.m.:—

Overture, "Stabat Mater," Mercadante. Selection, "Lucia," Donizetti. Valse, "Marie," Strauss. Ballad, "Selection," J. Strauss. Verdi. Mazurka, "Herbstliedchen," Gungl. Medley, "Scottish," Cavallini.

In the Governor's remarks on prison discipline and the amount of crime in Hongkong, His Excellency referred to the fact that the number of criminals in Gaol at present was less than at the corresponding period last year. The actual figures are as follows:—

Number of Chinese and Coloured prisoners in Victoria Gaol (Weekly Report) 17th September, 1876, 430 Do. (Weekly Report) 17th Sept., 1877, 382.—Communicated.

PASSENGERS BOOKED for China.—From Marseilles, Aug. 26, Mr. J. D. Hutchison, for Hongkong. From Marseilles, Sept. 9, Mrs. Anton and one child; Mrs. Heston and two children, for Hongkong. From Southampton, Aug. 9, Mr. R. Dinwiddie, B.A., Sub-Lieut. J. W. Brown, Messrs J. W. Midgley, J. F. Price, and J. Hegarty. From Southampton, Aug. 23, Commander F. Aldrich, and Lieut. W. M. Carey, B.A., for Hongkong; Mrs. Tiddall, for Shanghai. From Southampton, Sept. 20, Vice-Admiral Haylar, C.B., and Capt. F. Dorrant. From Liverpool, Aug. 9, Mrs. Lilly and child, Miss Rogers.

THE M. M. str. Yang-tse, Captain Rapatel, arrived here to-day the 18th, her due date, with the mails from Europe. She is the latest of the Company's fleet and was built and engined at their own yard. Her dimensions in metres are: length of keel 114.80, between perpendiculars 120.80, on upper deck 128.90, and over all 124.90. Extreme breadth 12.07, depth of hold from upper deck, 10 metres, having a displacement, with coals, stores and all appurtenances in, of 5,722 tons. Her gross tonnage by Moore's Method is 5,617.63 and net 2,492.04, and by the Methode Bas Danube 5,583.14 gross, and 2,472.82 net. Her engines are of 600 horse-power nominal, and her average rate of speed 11 knots.

(L. & C. Express, Aug. 10th.)

Latest Mail Advice:—Yokohama (via San Fran) June 23, Shanghai June 17,

Foochow June 17, Hongkong June 23. We have no later advices from China and the Straits Settlements than those dated as above, which were received by the French mail, via Marseilles, on the 8th ult., six days in advance of their due date. The mail from Japan per Pacific Mail Company's steamer Alaska reached London, via San Francisco, on the 7th inst. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, bringing dates Yokohama 20th, Shanghai 24th, Hongkong 30th June, Singapore 8th July, left Brindisi on the 8th inst., and will reach London on the 11th inst. (to-morrow), two days early. The following French mail, with a week's later advices, left Suez on the 8th inst., two days early.

Mr. David Jenkins has given notice that he will call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the heavy rate levied by the Suez Canal Company nominally on account of pilotage, but the greater portion of which is said to be appropriated to defray the cost of buoys, beacons, lights, and other expenses necessary to the safe navigation of the canal that should be paid out of tonnage dues, and not from a sum levied as pilotage; and to move that such a charge being in the opinion of Parliament, opposed to the spirit of the conditions laid down by the international commission which sat at Constantinople in 1876, limiting the tonnage dues to £10 per ton, with a maximum rate of £4 per ton, Her Majesty's representatives at the company's board be instructed to use such means as are in their power to secure its reduction to the scale of pilotage actually paid by the company.

The following officers, whose last term of service was on the China Station, have been appointed as under:—Lieutenant J. S. Muggerside (in the Kestrel in 1875 and 1876), to the Hector, coastguard-ship; Mr. C. S. Smith, midshipman (in the Audacious from 1874 to 1877), to the Black Prince, Channel Squadron; Mr. R. W. Brereton, surgeon (in the Swinger from 1873 to 1877), to the Duncan, flagship at Sheerness; Mr. J. Simms, surgeon (in the Midge from 1878 to 1877), to the Narcissus, at Devonport; Mr. J.

there to be flogged for a prison offence, in every case I have approved of that flogging, and upon the whole I have approved of it. I say it with regret—of something over twenty floggings since my arrival; I say it with regret, because, having administered Government in other parts of the world, I can recollect the fact that during the four years I had to deal with the worst classes of Singapore and Hongkong convicts at Labuan, not a single lash was applied, and prison offences and crime declined in that Colony. Within the last few weeks I have received some printed despatches in which some reference is made incidentally to what I did in the Bahamas. The previous Governor, Sir James Walker, differed with me, and thought that the negroes could only be taught through the lash. He said European, Chinese, or Hindoos you might deal with in another way, but not negroes. When I went there Lord Kimberley said to me, "I am giving you a troublesome post; crime is rampant, the prison is a bad state." I endeavoured to see what could be done, and while I applied with strict severity the laws for the protection of life and property I endeavoured to rectify the prison discipline. I endeavoured to give the prisoners some useful labour and had them informed that the only way in which they could regain their liberty before their sentence expired was by hard work and continuous good conduct. I had a system of marks established by which the result of a single day's work was applied in the Bahamas. At that time, and now Governor Robinson writes—"I am happy to inform your Lordship crime continues to decline," and he adds, "I am very happy to say that I have not allowed a single case of flogging since I succeeded Mr. Hennessy in the Government." He has carried out, not my system, but the system of the British Government, the system laid down by the Secretary of State, that you must combine the two things, severe punishment and some attempt at reformation. The best attempt at reformation is to keep the prisoners employed at useful labour and let them understand their liberation will depend upon that labour and their steady good conduct. Unfortunately for the opposite experiment was tried here, for the gentlemen who framed this system only laid down that reformation was impossible, but also gave up the idea in toto of anything like useful prison labour. What is the result? A man is sent there; he has some slight knowledge of a handicraft. Has he the opportunity of practicing that for the good of the State and himself? No; he leaves that prison after several years probably ignorant of the little he knew before going in. Now, gentlemen, I have said that Her Majesty's Government have an extensive experience, and there is no doubt whatever that no greater mistake can be made than to imagine the local experience or knowledge of any gentleman in this way exceeds or can outweigh the universal experience of Her Majesty's Government. The principles I have laid down are well established principles; they have been proved almost with the accuracy of a proposition in Euclid, and it is no wonder when those principles were not acted upon that you had an increase in prison offences, increasing in this ratio in 1874, 1875 and 1876, 426, 1085 and 2,726. But it has also been supposed the number of prisoners at present in the gaol is a return from the Acting Superintendent, Captain Ducat, and I find, according to this the latest return, the total number is 423 now. What was the number of prisoners at this time last year in the prison? I remember it was somewhat more. That is, however, a matter of very small importance. The fact that we have less criminals in the gaol to-day than on the 17th September, 1876, is of itself a matter of very little moment, for in the first place, the regulations which I hope ultimately to submit to you are not yet in force, and the changes I have made, some of them are trivial to those I will have ultimately to propose, and I attach no importance to the fact that at this date there happen to be fewer criminals in the gaol than at this time last year. I have mentioned at present 31 out-gaols; I have not the honour of his acquaintance beyond that of any other gentleman who does me the honour of coming to Government House occasionally, but I sent to His Excellency the General commanding the troops and asked him to select from the officers under his command a strict disciplinarian, for I wanted a man of the kind to deal with the gaol until Mr. Tomlinson came out. I had no idea who would be selected, but it proved to be Captain Ducat, who came with strong recommendations of being the strict disciplinarian I wanted. I am bound to say that he has proved himself so. The returns I receive every day are eminently satisfactory as to the discipline of the gaol now as compared with what I noticed on my arrival, and I hope, when the measures I intend submitting to the Council shall have been sanctioned, more will be done to the suppression of crime. With regard to the handling and deportation of fifty men in January last, it was not only opposed to all present principles in other parts of the world, but Mr. Douglas, a former superintendent of the gaol, had pointed out in a minute to one of my predecessors that the branding of a prisoner on the cheek with a blue mark had a bad effect, because it is well known at Canton and at Macao what the meaning of that mark is; it is well known that he is a Hongkong thief, and the consequence is that he is hunted away by all honest people, he does not get employment, and the very man is driven back to prey on the property of this Colony. Then, again, this man cannot be taken for emigration purposes, because he would be rejected by the Emigration officers, and he has no other means of getting a livelihood. On that subject my honourable friend on my left (the Acting Colonial Secretary) drew my attention to what a Secretary of State had said on this matter. He said, "I do not like the mark on the cheek of a criminal is evidently objectionable as fastening on the delinquent a stigma from which he could never be rescued, it consigns him to permanent infamy. Well, I must say there is a good deal in what the Secretary of State said. This was the late Lord Derby to the Governor of Hongkong, and Mr. Douglas confirmed the principle, though ignorant of its expression by Lord Derby. I think, perhaps, the Chief Justice and others may agree with me the time has come when we may fairly consider that particular branch of our prison discipline. Mr. Keewick's views and those of the Police Commission have been carried out in regard to the Police Force, and we have now a force chiefly composed of Chinese. Not a deported man comes back now but he is known. Formerly we had Europeans and Indians, but they could not distinguish the

Chinese prisoners one from another, but now things are very different. It was only the other day a man was brought up before my hon. friend here (Mr. May) or Mr. Russell for returning from deportation. The constable said, "I knew the man perfectly well without the branding." I believe there is not one of these criminals the Chinese constables could not detect without the branding, and if in a small number of cases it may deprive men from obtaining employment and drive them back, I think we might give up the branding system. Now, gentlemen, I think when a Governor sends a despatch to his Council he should make a statement of this kind. It is a general statement. I have not gone into particulars with respect to any measures I think it necessary to take. There is one that may involve expense, and that is the establishment of the separate system in the prison. When I visited the gaol for the first time I found three, five, and seven prisoners in the same sleeping cells, overcrowded in every way. That is a system that ought not to exist. On making inquiry from Mr. Tomlin I found things were really worse in 1876, when the number of prisoners was greater, and during the greater part of that year the Chinese prisoners had only 193 cubic feet of air allowed for each person in the sleeping cells, the Government having over-ought not to have less than 600 feet. It might be asked, how comes it to pass that the Government have not noticed this, that you had 190 feet only instead of 600 feet? In the blue book for 1875 there is this: "The total average number of prisoners during 1875 was 374, as against 860 in the previous year; the cubic space for each person was 982 feet as against 1,048 feet in the preceding year." The space of passages and corridors had been included in the estimate. But it is not only that. Certain wings are devoted to Chinese and others to Europeans. The Europeans were in separate cells of the same size as those occupied by a number of Chinese, so that although when you struck the average you might get that figure, the space for the Chinese prisoners was about 200 feet, and in 1876, 180 feet. The question of cubic space regards the health of the prisoners, a very minor one when compared with the effect of association on the minds of the prisoners as compared with separation. In one of his reports Captain Deane remarks that a large proportion of the prisoners who come before my hon. friend here (Mr. May) every year are old offenders, and as Captain Deane says, this is a serious thing, to which we ought to direct our attention. How are we to deal with these cases? If we have a gaol on the separate system, where the prisoners must do some good hard work, and where they know there is not the slightest chance of their release except by a steady good conduct, that I think will do more to check the growth of old offenders than anything else we can devise. And I must say there is one charge of which I need not be ashamed. If it be said that we are trying to stamp out the criminal classes in Hongkong—if one of our engines happens to be a little humanity, as it is called, we must not be ashamed of it. Our object is to stamp out criminals, to get rid of this growth of crime recorded in the annals of this Colony and which reached its maximum last year. And if in reaching that object we happen to incur the charge of a little humanity we ought not to be ashamed of it. The great thing to be borne in mind is the nature of due severity with efforts for reformation. If we accomplish that, we must be perfectly indifferent as to what charges are brought against us. I shall not to-day give notice of any measures. The subject I have brought before you is one of great importance, and I trust at our next meeting, perhaps next week or on some early day, to have then an opportunity of putting them in proper form and giving notice of one or two measures of this sort. Under the Ordinances of this Colony the Governor in Executive Council has the power of framing regulations for the gaol. The present regulations he can entirely annul if he pleases and make new regulations if he thinks fit to do so, but this is a subject of very great importance to the whole community, and I desire to have the counsel and assistance of the Chief Justice and the unofficial members of the Council, who represent property; and therefore I shall ask you to assist me in making I shall lay before the Legislative Council and invite your opinion on every branch of such changes. Whatever scheme I shall put before you I will give you ample notice of. You will read the despatches here. Some further despatches will be placed before you when the Surveyor-General has completed his estimate and plans of what alterations are necessary. I shall put these before you, and invite your consideration of the whole question. (Applause.)

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)
18th September, 1877.

LARNEY.
Wong Akin, a coolie, was charged with stealing a bag containing \$3 and three mace cash from an Annamese belonging to the Annamese Government trading vessel now in the harbour. The complainant was coming ashore to make purchases when the defendant snatched the bag from him and ran away. He was, however, stopped by a Chinese Constable. The defendant said he picked up the bag in the street. Three months' hard labour.

PETTY THEFT.
Edward Magrin, a cook out of employ, was charged with stealing a pair of boots from a seaman named Arty. The boots were found at a second-hand clothes stall at Lascar R.W. and the defendant was identified as the man who sold them. The defendant said the boots were given him to sell by John Munro, who was accordingly made the 2nd defendant, but there was no evidence against him and he was discharged. The 1st was sent to one month's hard labour.

CUTTING TIE.
Pang Ahn and five others were charged by Inspector Jamerson with cutting tie on the Military Mills Range. This was on the 16th, and the defendants produced a permission from the Surveyor-General authorizing them to cut turf east of the Military Mills Range. The Inspector then pointed out where the proper spot. On the 17th inst., the defendants were seen cutting turf at Yommattoe. The defendants stated that they were told by the contractor to cut turf at Yommattoe. Remanded till the 20th inst., persons' bail in \$5 each.

SUSPICIOUS.
Tal Akoo, a coolie, was charged under the following circumstances. Wong Afook, the keeper of the Hoong Heong Loo Joss-House, stated that about midnight on the 17th he was awakened by the barking of dogs. He went out with a torch in his hands, and the defendant near the place. The complainant called out to him and he was running away. The complainant ran after him, when he turned round and attacked the complainant with a carrying pole, such as used for stone carrying. The complainant raised an alarm and another man belonging to the house came out. A Policeman came and the defendant was secured. The defendant said he was a new-comer. He went to Sowkwan to see a man at a stone quarry. He returned late and stopped outside the Joss-house. Remanded till the 20th inst. for enquiries.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honor Mr. Justice SNOWDEN.)
Sept. 18th, 1877.

H. Banks v. G. Alton, \$250.—This case was adjourned till next Tuesday, on the application of Mr. Brereton, who appeared for the defence, with the consent of Mr. Johnson, who appeared for the plaintiff.

P. F. A. da Silva v. Cunningham and others, \$375.—This was a claim for one month's salary and three months' salary as compensation for wrongful dismissal. Mr. Dennis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brereton for the defendant. Mr. Brereton applied for a postponement. He said the claim was for wrongful dismissal from the defendant's service. The plaintiff was engaged by Messrs Russell & Co. as clerk for their branch firm at Amoy. He was tried, found incompetent and was discharged. He therefore sued now for one month's salary and for compensation. Mr. Ellwell was the gentleman in charge of the firm at Amoy, and it was very important that evidence should be taken, as it was he who discharged the plaintiff. He was here up to a fortnight ago, but the plaintiff did not choose to bring his action until after he had returned to Amoy. Mr. Brereton therefore proposed that as it would be impossible for the witness to come here without being put to great inconvenience and expense, an affidavit from him should be accepted as evidence. Mr. Dennis objected to an affidavit being received, and although the Court had power under the Code to admit it, it was only done in very peculiar cases. He thought the proper mode would be to have the witness' evidence taken by commission.

Mr. Brereton said the plaintiff could have taken the action before the U.S. Consul at Amoy, but he did not choose to do so, but must bring it here after Mr. Ellwell had left. His Lordship said he could not conceive a more considered trial than to admit an affidavit from the defence, as was proposed in this case. Mr. Dennis said the action was brought against the firm of Messrs Russell & Co. here, and not against Mr. Ellwell. The plaintiff was engaged from here and not at Amoy, and Mr. Ellwell could not have known what were the terms of agreement which were made between Mr. Forbes and the plaintiff. As to the assertion that the plaintiff had waited till Mr. Ellwell had left before he brought the action, it was not true, as the plaintiff would prove that Mr. Ellwell had returned to Amoy before the plaintiff came to Hongkong. As to the plaintiff's alleged incompetency, Mr. Dennis said he had been engaged in mercantile offices since 1855, having been first employed in the firm of Dent & Co.

His Lordship said he could not go into that at present. Mr. Brereton again urged that the plaintiff ought to have brought the action before the U.S. Consul at Amoy, as the alleged breach of the contract took place there. His Lordship thought it would have been better, but he could not accept an affidavit as evidence, as it would be unfair to the plaintiff. The proper way would be to have Mr. Ellwell's evidence taken by commission, and the plaintiff would have to give security in \$50 against costs.

The case was then adjourned sine die; H. B. M. Consul was to be the Commissioner.

Taufer v. Apak, \$4.—The plaintiff claimed for ground rent. It appeared that he had bought some property from the defendant, and had arranged to pay a proportion of the taxes and insurance premium which had been paid by the defendant for the unexpired period. Since the plaintiff paid the proportion, he received a bill for the ground rent for the property. He therefore claimed a refund. Judgment for the plaintiff.

Stockhausen v. Hart, \$13.25.—The defendant denied the debt, because he never had bought and lodging of the plaintiff as the sum set out that he had in the months of April, May and June.

The Officer of the Court said the particulars of demand were wrongly set out through a clerical error.

The plaintiff in reply to the Court said he had sent the vouchers which were in the defendant's own writing to the defendant.

The defendant admitted that he had received the bills, and had told the plaintiff's boy who came with them that he would pay at the end of the month. But for some reason or other the plaintiff had thought fit to bring him into Court.

The plaintiff said he would not have brought the action if the defendant had promised to pay a few dollars each month, but he seemed to be labouring under a delusion that he was not liable, hence the plaintiff was obliged to bring the matter into Court.

The defendant having admitted the debt, his Lordship asked him if he was prepared to pay something each month.

The defendant replied that if the plaintiff would wait till the end of the month, he would pay the whole sum.

The plaintiff was about to state the nature of his claim, but his Lordship said he would not hear it, as the defendant did not plead want of consideration; if he had done so, his Lordship would have gone into the case, but as he had admitted the debt, his Lordship did not want to hear anything, though he supposed the claim was for spirits supplied.

The plaintiff said the bills were given for liquors in bottles sent out of the house on the defendant's orders.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with execution stayed till next month.

Wong Wan p. Yu Akai, \$20; Wong Akoi p. same, \$20.—These claims were for money

lent as the plaintiff alleged, but the defendant said the sums were given him as cash on hand by the plaintiff in consideration of his having obtained employment for them as waiters on board the steamer City of Tokyo.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship remarked that he believed the money was lent by the plaintiff, and not given as cash on hand, which, even if true, would be against public policy to encourage. Judgment for the plaintiffs in both cases.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN SMITH.)
September 18th, 1877.

SUBVENU.

Regina v. Lum Ah-soi.
The prisoner was indicted on two counts for having burglariously broken into the shop of Lo Tay Wan on the 29th August 1877, and stealing therefrom 7000 copper cents and 1900 copper cash known as the Hongkong mules; also for receiving the said stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty and the following Jury was empanelled:—Messrs J. Kennedy, W. Akwang, T. N. Driscoll, J. R. Hughes, H. N. Mody, L. Stiel, and L. Malloy.

The prisoner was found guilty on the 1st count, and was sent to two years' hard labour. He was not known either to the Police or Gaol authorities.

The prisoner on receiving the sentence observed that he was really not guilty, and if he were, he was willing to be sent to a much heavier punishment.

His Lordship said the present sentence was quite enough for him.

LARNEY.

Regina v. Lee Akum.
The prisoner was indicted for stealing a gold watch and chain with appendages, value about \$100, from Mr. Jacob Stevens at British Kowloon on or about the 12th September, 1876. The prisoner was servant to the prosecutor, and on the day in question, the watch and chain were lost, and the prisoner was never in the service again, having run away. No one saw him actually take the articles, but the last seen of him was his coming out of the prosecutor's room. Nothing more was heard of him until some day in August this year, when he was recognised by the prosecutor while walking in Yommattoe.

Evidence was then called, and it appeared that the prosecutor had charged another man a house-coolie before Mr. Stewart, the then Acting Magistrate, and had him kept in custody from the 13th to the 26th September 1876, and this man the prosecutor now declared on his oath, to be innocent. This circumstance was rather warmly remarked upon by the Chief Justice.

In charging the Jury, his Lordship observed that this was a very difficult case, and asked the Jury to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt if they had a doubt. They must not, however, be led away by any feeling on the severity of the prosecutor when he charged the other man. They must be satisfied that the prisoner was the only man that could have stolen the watch and chain.

The prisoner was found guilty by a majority of 10 to 1. Sentence deferred. His Lordship said he had something in connection with this case to say to Mr. Stevens, (in reference to the house-coolie who had been previously charged before the Magistrate for this loss who dismissed the case), and through him to others. He must say he knew nothing in the circumstances of this matter which could have justified Mr. Stevens in charging the other man as he had, and his Lordship did think that the man had been most inconsiderately put in and must improperly charged. He put it to Mr. Stevens that if he were the only man in the house and if for that reason alone, he was charged, he would have thought that he had been unfairly treated, when it ultimately turned out as it did in this case that he was guilty. Feelings which would affect Englishmen should not be disregarded when dealing with Chinese, who should not be recklessly charged, and his Lordship was sure that if the man charged were an Englishman, the prosecutor would have heard more of it in another Court where heavy damages would have been claimed. He hoped that Englishmen would bear in mind that if they expected to be treated in a way they wished them to be treated, they should mete out the same treatment to the Chinese in their dealings with them. He was sure that, so highly respectable a man as Mr. Stevens, himself to be by the way he behaved in Court, he would feel for what he had done, and that he had never meant it.

The prisoner was then removed.

LARNEY.

Regina v. Cheong Aman.
The prisoner was indicted for stealing a box which contained \$69 and some pieces of clothing from a man named Xu Asing, who was a cook in Batavia and came here in the steamer Venice. The box was stolen as the steamer came into the harbour, and the prisoner was found in possession of it by the Chinese cook on board, who observed him in the act of putting it into a large bag.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty. He was identified by Mr. Mulgrave, Turkey in Victoria Gaol, as having been convicted in December 1876 and sentenced to three months' hard labour for larceny. He was now sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

The Court was then adjourned till tomorrow, at 10 a.m.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. Mr. Yangist, Capt. Rapatel, with despatch from London to Aug. 10, arrived this morning.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 23.—A Russian official despatch states that after six days' continuous fighting with indecisive results, the Russians unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish positions on the heights to the left of the Schipka Pass on the 21st inst. and after repulsed, the fighting proceeded until after dark. The Turks simultaneously advanced from Lohka on Belva. The result of the fighting is unknown. Germany has made diplomatic ultimatums to the Porte respecting the treatment of the Russian prisoners and wounded, and has asked the other Powers to concur in it. The Russians are preparing for a winter campaign.

London, Aug. 23.—The Mansion House Relief Fund now amounts to £24,000. The Princess of Wales has given £100 towards the fund.

Fighting in the Schipka Pass was still proceeding yesterday afternoon. A Russian official despatch states that repeated Turkish attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. A despatch from Osman Pasha states that on the 21st instant he repulsed a Russian reconnaissance to the westward of Plevna.

London, Aug. 24.—The latest Russian official despatch states that all attacks on the Schipka Pass have been repulsed, and that the Russians have maintained their position and have received reinforcements.

The fighting is continuous. The Turks have lost enormously, whilst the Russian loss is relatively slight, but many officers have fallen. According to Russian official accounts, the Russians claim a victory at Seldi. Turkish unofficial accounts state that Mehmet Pasha has gained a brilliant victory at Eski Djuma. Austria and Italy have concurred in Germany's diplomatic representations to the Porte. Some Greek bandits, who landed at Thessaly, have been defeated. A Russian official despatch states that Torukosov arrived at Guluji on the 20th instant, from Jydr.

London, Aug. 24.—The Bank of England has subscribed £1,000 and Earl Salisbury £500 to the Mansion House Madras Famine Relief Fund. Public sympathy in England with the famine-stricken has been thoroughly aroused.

London, Aug. 25.—Mehmet Ali Pasha reports that the Turkish left and right Russian battalions at Eski Djuma, a desperate fighting occurred in the Schipka Pass on the 23rd inst., from 4 o'clock in the morning until noon. The Russians maintained their ground, but lost heavily. Suleiman Pasha has telegraphed an account of the fighting on the 21st instant, stating that the Turks scaled the heights, fought fourteen hours, and retained the positions they had conquered. The attack on the Russian entrenchments was unsuccessful, but he hopes to succeed ultimately.

London, Aug. 26.—General Radetzky, commanding the eighth Russian army corps, holds Timova, Grabova and Selvi, and has reinforced the Russians in the Schipka Pass. The vanguard of Suleiman Pasha's right wing, which crossed the Balkans by the Hunbogh Pass, is advancing towards Grabova. A Russian official despatch states a repulse at Eski Djuma, and that the Russians fell back upon Sultankoi. The statement that an insurrection has broken out in Crete is denied, although agitation exists there.

London, Aug. 26.—An official Russian despatch states that continuous fighting took place in the Schipka Pass from the morning of the 24th until the 25th instant. A despatch from Suleiman Pasha states that on the 23rd instant he repulsed several Russian sorties and that a general assault was made by the Turks on the following day, when the Russians were completely surrounded. The Turks now command the line of Russian retreat to Gabrova.

A large despatch received from Constantinople states that Suleiman Pasha has captured the Schipka Pass and has attacked Grabova. London, Aug. 26.—The Krishna shoals lighthouse has entirely disappeared. It is supposed that a vessel has found it.

Kandy, Aug. 27, 12 26 p.m.—The differences between the Church missionaries and the Bishop are said to have been arranged satisfactorily, and all causes of disagreement, at least temporarily, are reported to be at an end. The question of the Bishop's ultimate authority is reserved. The Bishop and the Rev. Messrs Oakley and Clark are in Kandy. The Rev. Mr. Clark's house has been restored. The result is highly satisfactory.

It is stated that the differences between the Archbishop and the congregation of Saint Paul's Church, Kandy, will be settled in a friendly manner.

London, Aug. 27.—The Russian General Dorschinsky has been killed in the Schipka Pass.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that he has gained a brilliant victory on the heights of Kiziltepe, where he attacked and routed the enemy after severe fighting. The Russian loss was 4,000, including General Tchoukouvassoff, and the Turkish loss was 1,200.

All the great Powers have concurred in the diplomatic representations made by Germany, at Constantinople, concerning the treatment of Russian prisoners and wounded.

Colonel Welleley's report denies the alleged Russian cruelties.

London, Aug. 27.—No further news is to hand from the seat of war. The capture of the Schipka Pass is unconfirmed.

The French Government have resolved to prosecute M. Gambetta for a speech at Lille attacking the Government.

London, Aug. 28.—Dervish Pasha announces the capture of a redoubt upon the Russian left wing at Djiangrir. A Russian official despatch states that the Russian loss on the 25th instant, at the Schipka Pass, was 30 officers and 400 men. There was continuous fighting throughout the night and until noon on Sunday. The Russians maintained their positions. Serbia has resolved to militarily cooperate with the Russians in Bulgaria; commands were distributed before the declaration of war. A special meeting of the Skupstchina has been convoked.

London, Aug. 28.—In a speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote at Plymouth yesterday, he said that England follows a peace policy, but that, if her interests required it, her strength would be equal to the occasion. Neutrality would be observed until friendly intervention was possible in order to end the war.

OBSTINATE.—General Drought.
London, Aug. 29.—An official Russian despatch states that the Turkish firing on Sunday afternoon and on Monday at the Schipka Pass was feeble. The Porte has sent a despatch to London complaining of the Greek armaments and threatening that, if the insurance breaks out in Thessaly, Turkey will send troops to Athens. The British Government has remonstrated with Greece, which then sent a pacific communication to the Porte.

London, Aug. 29.—A despatch from Suleiman Pasha states that, after six days' continuous fighting with indecisive results, the Russians unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish positions on the heights to the left of the Schipka Pass on the 21st inst. and after repulsed, the fighting proceeded until after dark. The Turks simultaneously advanced from Lohka on Belva. The result of the fighting is unknown. Germany has made diplomatic ultimatums to the Porte respecting the treatment of the Russian prisoners and wounded, and has asked the other Powers to concur in it. The Russians are preparing for a winter campaign.

London, Aug. 29.—The Mansion House Relief Fund now amounts to £24,000. The Princess of Wales has given £100 towards the fund.

tions at Kurnkara, but that he has gained Kiziltepe. No official Russian despatch (on the state of affairs in Armenia) has been received.

London, Aug. 30.—A despatch from Suleiman Pasha states that his entrenchments are only 180 paces from the Russian positions (in the Schipka Pass) which are blocked on three sides, the route to Gabrova being the only one open. Suleiman Pasha is making efforts to complete the blockade. A Rumanian division has crossed the Danube to the westward of Niopola in order to operate in the rear of Plevna. An official Russian despatch confirms the unofficial Russian accounts telegraphed yesterday respecting the movement of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha reports that he buried 1,064 Russians at Kiziltepe.

Alexandria, Aug. 30.—The Nile is still below its lowest level on the same date for the last eight years. There has also been a slightly downward tendency during the past four days.

Aden, Aug. 30.—The Nizam, with the English mails of the 17th instant, left here to-day at noon for Bombay, and the Bahara for Aden and Calcutta at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. [The Bahara may therefore be expected at Aden on the 7th or 8th September.—Ed. C. O.]

London, Aug. 31.—Suleiman Pasha on the 30th maintained the blockade of the enemy in the Schipka Pass, and the artillery fighting recommenced. A Turkish official despatch states that the Montenegrin army has raised the siege of Nikitsa.

Galle, Aug. 31, 2 57 p.m.—A box which contained five thousand sovereigns consigned to the Oriental Bank Corporation at Galle, per the P. & O. steamer China, has reached its destination, but the contents are missing. The steamer has been searched by the police, but no trace of the perpetrators of the theft has been found. Three Arab passengers, horse dealers from Australia, having a large amount of money in their possession, have been examined on suspicion, but no clue to the robbery has been thus gained. The case in which the box of sovereigns was enclosed was addressed to the P. & O. Agent, and was intact. It is suspected that the abstraction of the money was effected at Sydney.

Galle, Aug. 31.—The crew of the British ship Liffey, of London, 1,339 tons, were landed here to-day by a Maldivian vessel. Their ship was wrecked on a reef called Candadu Aholi, (sic) off the Maldives, on the 8rd of August. She was bound from Mauritius to Calcutta in ballast. The crew succeeded in reaching the principal island, after being six days in their boats. They were hospitably treated by the King, and forwarded to this port in one of his own vessels.

London, Aug. 31.—Russian official despatches state that skirmishing has recommenced in the vicinity of Rastouk and also that skirmishing has taken place between the forces under Suleiman Pasha and the forces under Turgut Pasha. General Liliak's (7 Melkoff) troops are advancing.

A Turkish force from a skijuma crossed the river Lom, near Jaslur and defeated the Russians, who were compelled to fall back from the Lom. A Turkish force from Rasgrad advanced on Torlak and repulsed the Russians, besides capturing two guns. A great battle is believed to be imminent. The Turks having resumed the offensive along the whole line.

London, Sept. 1.—The Turkish Commander-in-chief telegraphs that a strong Turkish force took the offensive on the 30th August, and that after nine hours' desperate fighting at the village of Karahes-santer on the right bank of the river Lom, which was repeatedly taken and retaken, it remained in the hands of the Turks. The Russians retreated in disorder, and were compelled to abandon Haidaragay. The Russian loss was 4,000 men and an immense booty. The Turkish loss was 3,600 men. Prince Charles has assumed the command of the combined Russo-Roumanian Corps in the West (of Bulgaria).

Quotations.

HONGKONG, September 18, 1877.
OPIUM.—New Pats, cash... \$591 1/2
" Old Pats, cash... 592 1/2
" New Bonares, cash... 577 1/2
" Old Bonares, cash... 566
" New Malwa, cash... 615
" Allowance Teals, 8 & 32
" Old Malwa, cash... 615
" Allowance Teals, 8 & 32
QUICKSILVER... 68

Exchange.

Bank, on demand... 8/10
" 30 days' sight... 3/10 3/4
" 6 months' sight... 3/11
Credits... 3/11 1/4
Documentary, 6 months' sight... 3/11 1/4
Bombay, demand Rupees... 220
Calcutta... 220
Shanghai, demand... 75 1/2
" 30 days... 73 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwg. B... 1 prem.
Mexicans... 28 3/4
Gold Leaf... 5 1/2
English Sovereigns... 5 1/2
Australian Sovereigns... 5 1/2
Discount... 7 & 9

Barates.

Hongkong Bank, 80 % prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$800
China Traders Ins. Co., \$2,900
Chinese Insurance Co., \$263
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 780
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 880
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$6524
China Fire Ins. Co., \$168
H.K. & W. S. Ins. Co., 18 dls.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 80
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$60
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. J. Palmer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, September 18, 1877.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.186
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.088
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.070
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 84
Do. 1 P.M. ... 84
Do. 4 P.M. ... 84
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 79
Do. 1 P.M. ... 78
Do. 4 P.M. ... 78
Do. Maximum ... 86
Do. Minimum over night ... 80 1/2

